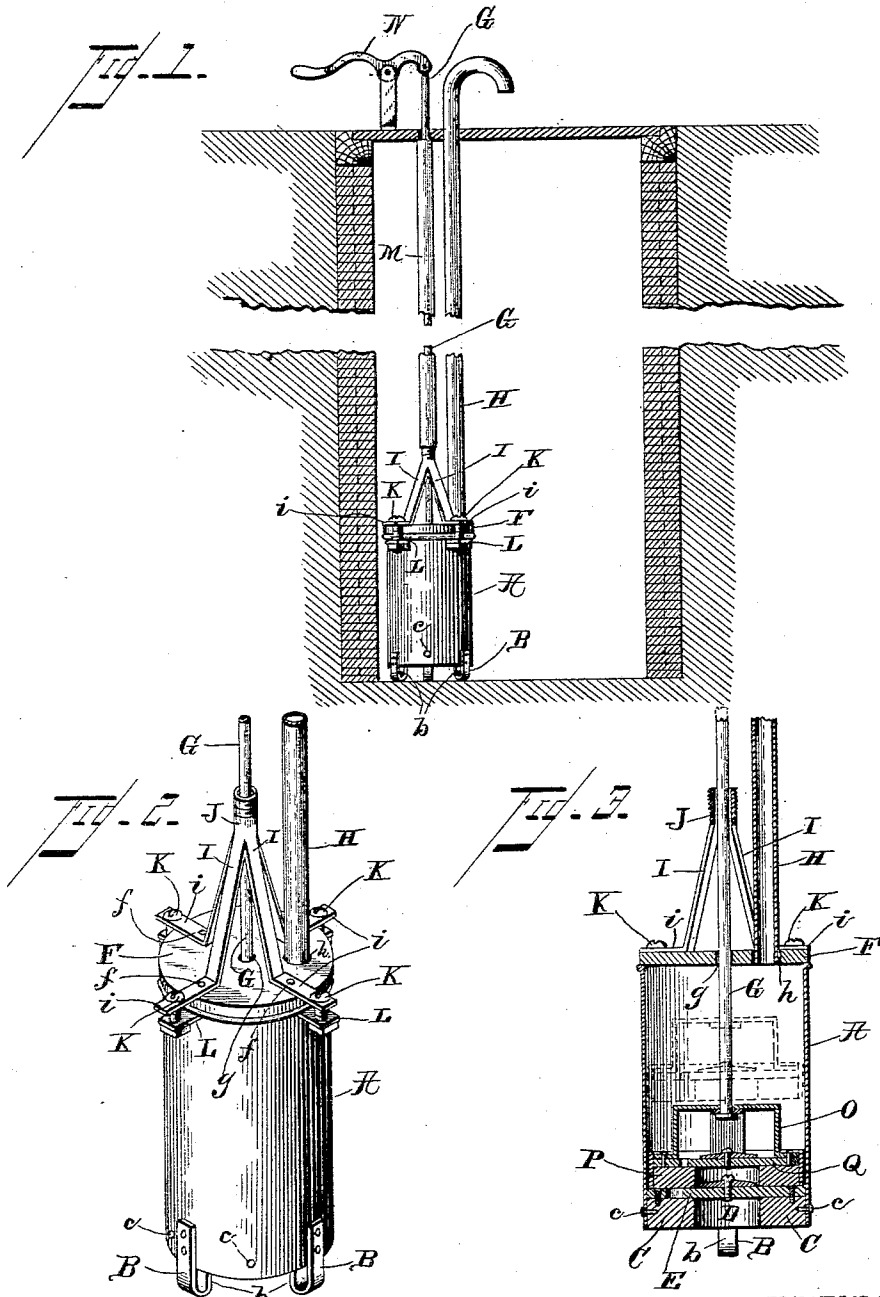


(No Model.)

F. OVERTON & J. FAUGHT.
CISTERN CLEANER.

No. 476,678.

Patented June 7, 1892.



WITNESSES:
Marcus L. Briggs.
Samuel Jones.

INVENTORS:
Frank Overton & John Faught,
by Samuel D. Rogers & Co.
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK OVERTON AND JOHN FAUGHT, OF LAGRANGE, INDIANA.

CISTERN-CLEANER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 476,678, dated June 7, 1892.

Application filed November 23, 1891. Serial No. 412,793. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK OVERTON and JOHN FAUGHT, both residents of La Grange, in the county of La Grange and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cistern-Cleaners; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved cistern-cleaner, showing the same placed at the bottom of a cistern. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the device removed from the cistern; and Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view, on a vertical plane, through the middle of the device.

Like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in all the figures.

This invention relates to devices or appliances for cleaning the bottoms of cisterns, wells, and water-reservoirs of like nature of that type which are placed permanently in the bottom of the well or cistern and operated as occasion requires to move the mud and sediment which collects at the bottom; and our improvement consists in the specific construction and combination of parts of a device of that class, as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, the letter A designates a hollow cylinder or pump-barrel of metal (preferably tinned or galvanized iron) having curved feet B, the inner bent ends *b* of which serve as a support for the wooden bottom C, which is further held in place by nails or screws *c*, inserted through the sides of the cylinder near its lower edge. The wooden bottom C has a large central circular aperture D, closed on the inside by a clack-valve E. The open top of the cylinder is covered by a circular wooden disk F, having a central aperture *g* for the passage of the pump-rod G and another larger opening *h* for the insertion of the vertical expelling-tube H, which extends up to the top of the cistern. Upon the flat top of this cover F are also placed four stand-

ards I, converging at their upper ends in the cylinder J and bent outwardly at their diverging lower ends to form feet *i*, which are firmly fastened upon cover F by screws *f*, their overlapping or outwardly-projecting ends having holes *k* for the insertion of the headed holding-bolts K, the screw-threaded lower ends of which are inserted through and nutted to perforated lugs or ears L, which are fastened upon and extend at right angles from cylinder A near its upper rim below the cover. The upper end of the small cylinder J is screw threaded exteriorly to receive the lower interiorly-threaded end of a tube M, which extends upwardly to the top of the well or cistern, parallel to the discharge-tube or expelling-tube H, and forms a guide and protection for the inside pump-rod G, the upper end of which, above the well or cistern, is connected to and operated by a handle N, as usual. To the lower end of rod G is fastened the valve-cage O and piston or plunger P, which latter is provided with a clack-valve Q.

This device is placed permanently in the bottom of a well or cistern, as represented in Fig. 1, and is only intended to be used when it is desired to remove the mud and sediment which in course of time collects and settles on the bottom around the base of cylinder A. By reciprocating the pump-rod G and with it plunger P the mud at the bottom of the cistern will be sucked into cylinder A through the large bottom valve D E (on the upstroke of the plunger) and on the next or "down-stroke" it will rise through the valve in the plunger, as in an ordinary lifting-pump, up into the upper chamber of the cylinder above the plunger. From here on the next upstroke the accumulated mud and dirt are gradually lifted up and expelled through the vertical discharge-tube H and the curved spout or outlet H' at its upper end. By constructing the top and bottom of cylinder A of wood and fastening them in place by the means shown and described these may be readily removed and renewed at a small cost when necessary and without the assistance of special tools and skilled workmen, any farmer being able to remove and replace these parts at will when it becomes necessary to inspect and clean out the interior of the cylinder.

We do not of course claim so much of this device as is common to all lifting-pumps, the construction and operation of which is well known; but

5 What we claim as our improvement, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

10 In a lifting-pump adapted to be located in a well or cistern, the combination, with the pump-cylinder A, provided with the removable top or cover F, having vertical expelling-tube H, the perforated lugs L, the standards I, bent at their lower ends to form feet, overlapping the edge of cover F, and the fasten-

ing-bolts, of the stationary guide-tube M, secured to standards I and extending to the top of the well or cistern, and the pump rod and valves, substantially as and for the purpose described. 15

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereunto affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses. 20

FRANK OVERTON.
JOHN FAUGHT.

Witnesses:

JAMES B. JOHNSON,
HENRY A. MERRITT.